

Opposition to the passport nuisance and the hospital tax imposition is in accord with sound sense, both commercial and political. We are glad to see awakening interest in a measure that ought to be carried by a reform legislature at the next session.

We have characterized the passport system as a nuisance, with all due respect for the wisdom that framed it. It is wrong in theory and in practice—opposed to national interests and in defiance of common law. It is, in effect, imprisonment for debt.

We are well aware of the great injustice often done merchants by dealer buyers who "skip the country" with "malice aforethought." But the evil is not one-sided. It has its root in our pernicious credit system, which must be changed if local trade is ever to get on a sound basis.

The three-month credit system is an evil that injures three classes of persons: first, the seller; second, the foolish or extravagant purchaser; third, the prudent buyer.

The seller is injured because he loses the interest on his idle money, locked up in bills receivable; and because he has often to pay interest on the money necessary to meet his bills payable. His payment of interest makes it necessary for him to add that item to the selling price of his goods, and so he is often undersold by those in the same line who have larger capital.

The foolish or extravagant buyer is injured because the credit system is a continual temptation for him to go beyond his depth. To-morrow is the only day that never comes. It looks so easy—the ability to pay three months from to-morrow. So many an honest-intentioned fool has gone into deep debt in Honolulu because "twas so easy"—"as easy as falling off a log."

The prudent buyer is injured because he has to pay an increased price put upon the goods he purchases in order to make up for the loss from imprudent buyers.

The hospital tax imposition is a relic of the past. If the hospital cannot be supported in any other way, let a direct tax be levied, not chargeable to transient visitors or those unfortunate people called away on business from under the vines and fig trees of these blessed isles.

WELL SAID.

Our position against the Spreckels monopoly, and the justice of the general complaint against Mr. Spreckels, are admirably sustained by the concluding sentences of a well-reasoned article in the *Planters' Monthly* for this month. We quote as follows:

"The reason that sugar has been higher in San Francisco than in New York is owing to the fact that Claus Spreckels has heretofore held an absolute monopoly of the sugar business on the Pacific Coast; he has made a corner in the article and has kept it up. Possessed of a large capital and immense resources his policy has been to pay out or freeze out all competitors, and up to a month or two ago his policy has been a successful one. At that time the American Sugar Refinery, which has heretofore been content to do the bidding of Mr. Spreckels, broke loose from its leading strings and cut the rates established by the Spreckels refinery, the latter made a still lower reduction, and the result is that sugar is now selling in San Francisco at about the same price that it is in New York. The reason is that there is now competition instead of monopoly. How long the price will remain down will depend upon how long the two refineries can afford to compete at present prices. If the American Refinery follows the way of its several predecessors, and is absorbed by the Spreckels refinery, the result will be that there will no longer be competition—monopoly will once more assume command and the price will go up—not because there is no treaty, or because there is no treaty, or because there does not come from the islands it will come from elsewhere, but simply because there will no longer be any competition, and Mr. Spreckels will be in a position to ask his own price, and the consumer will either have to pay it or go without sugar, treaty or no treaty."

A correspondent who has read the articles on the recent census written for the Press by Mr. A. Marques and reprinted in the *Planters' Monthly*, makes this criticism: "It may be true, as Mr. Marques says, that the names of natives have been duplicated in the census returns in order to swell the apparent number of natives now living; but I doubt it. In Hilo, I know of two native families not enumerated; and I think it more than probable that many other natives in Hilo District—especially those living away from the settlements—were not enumerated. If in Hilo, why not elsewhere? Is not the present method defective? It whites out their blanks, why not natives?"

THE UPHOLSTERY.

War is not yet on. Arbitration between Russia and England is talked of; but a dispatch dated London, May 20th, says: "The arbitration scheme is not making rapid progress toward consummation. Although Russia has not received from her agreement to submit the question in dispute to arbitration, yet it is announced that delay is likely to occur in the preliminary stages of the affair. Before arbitration is possible it is necessary for both cabinets to agree upon the specific details to be submitted to the arbitrator. This may consume considerable time."

There can be no doubt that Gladstone and his supporters earnestly desire peace, and believe it can be attained honorably. But there can be no doubt, on the other hand, that war is demanded by a large majority of English people, unless Russia retreats, and Herat is practically ceded to England. Herat is "the key to India," and all England is now keenly alive to that fact. Unless the Gladstone Government rises to the situation and "draws the line" beyond which Russia must not pass, firmly and plainly, England must be humiliated or "Gladstone must go." Next Friday's mail will probably end the suspense.

The news above stated came by the Australia, last Sunday. The *Alameda* brought news up to the 15th, but as yet there is no word. Various London and St. Petersburg dispatches dated the 14th, are as follows:

In the house Gladstone stated that he did not know whether Russia's agreement concerning the Afghan frontier, reached by Earl Granville, Earl of Kimberley, Baron de Staal and Mr. Lassar, and submitted to the Czar for approval, had yet arrived in London. "Negotiations between the two governments continue," Gladstone said, "and the government is unaware of any further Russian advance. The latest telegrams received make no mention of any advance."

The new Afghan frontier line starts at a point north of Zulfikar and runs thence eastward to Chamanah. From the latter place the line extends northward down to the Kushk river to Gaurat-Khan and proceeds thence eastward and south to Penjdeh and Kajiya Sahi.

A Sir-pool note says the people of Afghanistan expect that England will avenge the defeat of the Afghans by the Russians or identify the Amer for his losses. The despatch also says that Galant, a Sarakhi, is the head man and represents Russian rule in Penjdeh.

The Alta says: The peace between England and Russia, patched up more than assured, is still an uncertain quantity in reality, as indications continue to signify. This is manifested in the decline of British consols from 99 3/4 yesterday morning to 98 15/16 at the close of the day; also in the article in the *London Times*, that men of all parties think that there is "something wrong" that a peaceful arrangement with Russia even now is not certain.

The times are not an alarmist or sensational. And the fact that Russia all the time pushes her preparations for war, and that England is not relaxing her efforts in the same direction, are strong pointers to the similar conclusion. Things appear volcanic.

The Chronicle says: The British government officers are again wrought up by the arrival of Condé Stephens with full letters and documents to show how Russia has acted in the boundary dispute. From what has leaked out his report is not favorable to the fair dealing of the Russians, but Gladstone will require something weightier than this to force him to stay the negotiations which are now going on so rapidly. Talk, even if there is little meaning in it, is pleasant in his ears than the sound of battle, and it has the further recommendation of being far cheaper. The new Afghan frontier is virtually what Russia claimed. It is bulged toward the north a few miles beyond the Zulfikar pass, but it includes Penjdeh and everything which the occupiers of that strong strategic point carry with it. Experts declare that it carries Herat whenever the Russians have won over the intermediate tribes and secured good roads to the chief city of Western Afghanistan.

It would appear to a student of our constitution and laws that His Majesty King Kalakaua ought to be held morally responsible for the uncomfortable and obnoxious misgovernment of this kingdom. Yet justice compels the admission that the king's power seems to have lapsed—that he has, virtually, abdicated in favor of Messrs. Gibson and Spreckels. It does not follow that we think the king has ceased to meddle in governmental affairs; but his meddling is obviously at the dictation of the two bosses. The Kamehameha V sort of kingship is apparently altogether of the past.

It is officially denied by Mr. Spreckels' Adviser that Mr. Spreckels' new financial plaything is a "Peter Funk" bank. No one said it was. But the denial of Mr. Spreckels' paper leaves the question an open one. Bishop & Co. closed their savings branch because they believed the government was about to open the Postal Savings Bank. That little bit of courteous public spirit was not appreciated, by Mr. Spreckels' government, and is misconstrued by Mr. Spreckels' organ. Public spirit is the last thing to be understood by the mouthpiece of the monopoly.

The Gazette has "thrown an anchor to windward." Obviously it is better to be only so far "out" with Sir Claus than there may be forgiveness for the blanket craft, if the monopoly pirates succeed in sinking the ship of state and uttering the independent fleet. But if they do not, Capt. Crawford?

On the 4th page may be found an interesting article showing the conduct of Russia in Asia. It is worth careful reading.

San Diego is being examined as to its adaptability for an ocean outlet for the Atchafalaya Railway system.

THE DEAD QUEEN.

The Obsequies Last Sunday—A Splendid Pageant.

Last Sunday was a bright and beautiful day, though too windy to be as perfect as desired. But the skies had ceased to weep and the deep grief of most of the dead queen's dependents had become less violent.

At about a quarter of an hour after noon the first service began at Kawaiaho Church, which was densely thronged by natives and foreigners, most of whom were dressed in black to match the sombre trappings of the room. The funeral kahlis that doubled-lined the central aisle led up to the mourning platform where the massive coffin lay in state beneath its purple pall. The crown of the Kamehamehas rested above the lifeless head of the sleeper whose husband had once worn it; and above both a floral crown, surmounting a cross, typified the higher reward to which the dead queen had gone. A profusion of flowers in innumerable designs surrounded the coffin.

Mr. Wray Taylor, organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, played the organ with plaintive solemnity as the church was filling. The arrival of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani, with members of the king's family and various officials, was the signal for the beginning of the first service, at which Mr. Turner sang in opening. Handel's *Angels Ever Bright and Fair*, rendered it with touching expression and rare sympathy.

Rev. H. H. Parker then delivered in Hawaiian an eulogy of the private and public life of the dead queen. It was an earnest and eloquent effort, and was listened to with marked attention.

In part it was as follows:

How strange and how impressive is this array! How solemn the picture we look upon to-day both within and without this house. There is a gloom about these preparations that gives an intimation of pain and sorrow. Sorrows in the pain of the heart; and yet there runs through them all a line of brightness, as though darkness and light were struggling with each other. What does it all mean? Whence does it all come?

In 1836, nearly fifty years ago, there was born to Kelekaalani and Nana, her husband, a daughter. She came of the line of Hawaii's high chiefs—the Kamehamehas. This little girl was adopted into the family of a physician, Doctor and Mrs. Rooker. Mrs. Rooker being dead, they called the child Emma, and among the people she came to be called Emalani or Emma Kalelealani. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke, in 1849, had in hand the training of the young children, and into their family school in due time little Emma was introduced. In this school she received the careful attention that gave her the bent of mind which made her honored and useful. Fair as the opening of a beautiful morning were the prospects that beckoned our young chiefs to her future. Never did Hawaiian maiden launch her boat upon a more promising river, or under happier auspices, than did Queen Emma when she entered upon the beautiful, intelligent period that borders between girlhood and womanhood. Gentle breezes and a swift, silent tide bore her young life onward until, quite likely before she was aware of it, she entered the period of womanhood, honored and loved of those who knew her.

In 1856 she united in marriage with Alexander Liholiho, Kamehameha IV. This new relationship with its honors brought grave responsibilities and serious cares. Clouds gathered in the horizon. But Queen Emma proved equal to the burden of her day. Motherhood brought its day of joy only to be too quickly followed by the anguish of bereavement and widowhood. In 1858, her son, the Prince of Hawaii was born. But within four short years she was called upon to part with him. He died in 1862, and in the following year she became a widow by the demise of King Kamehameha IV.

Since the death of her royal husband, twenty years ago, Queen Emma's life has been one of retirement. Sorrow and disappointment have done a great work for her. Instead of breaking under trial she grew better and more mellow. Her sympathy and her love went out to others who suffered. She was greatly loved of the people. Chiefs and people alike respected her; and they would have detained her to stay longer with the living.

When on the 25th of last month, the word passed round that Queen Emma was dead, the tidings fell like a stock upon all classes in this community. We saw old men and women young people on the streets, who were unable to restrain their sorrow. Loving hands have brought these remains into this house, and covered them with flowers. It is fitting that chiefs and people should meet to-day and offer their respects to the memory of the beloved one who has departed.

How did it come about that the late Queen Dowager held so supreme a place in the hearts of this people? I answer, she loved the people. Love begets love. The common people believed that Queen Emma did really care for them. The hospital that bears her name will ever remain a memorial of her regard for the Hawaiian race. So long as a Hawaiian lives, when sick, he may go to the Queen's Hospital and have all that love and skill can do for him, free of charge. The queen also disbursed much of her means in a quiet way, among the poor and the sick. She gave to foreigners as well as to natives, whom she believed to be in need. The poor will miss her.

Motherhood and womanhood were blended in Queen Emma's nature in such a way as to make up a lovely character. That motherly nature was another element that drew the hearts of the people toward herself. She had a quiet motherly spirit that easily found its way to the heart. This was more especially marked in the influence she won over the young of her own race, many of whom looked to her as they would look to a mother. They will miss her.

Another source of her influence was the interest she always maintained in efforts for the instruction of her race. But above all, she had a decided religious faith. She held to her convictions of the truth. These things won for her the respect of very many good men and women.

Emma, queen of the hearts of the people, we bring to-day our tribute of aloha to your memory. Happy are the thoughts you left behind you, thrice happy your example of faithfulness and patience and courage.

Open thy bosom, Maunaloa, and receive these mortal remains to their last long rest. Take O, Earth, what is thine; thou mayest claim the honored dust it holds it well in thy keeping. Those have no claim on the immortal spirit.

Over the fleeting pageant of to-day, high above all the disappointments and struggles of this beautiful yet beleaguered world, I lift up the one name that is more grand and more lovely than any other name. The One who loves you, Hawaii, with a never ending love; who has brought to you a two-fold gift sufficient in its fullness to satisfy every aspiration of humanity, a Word which is light, and a knowledge of the Man of Calvary which is life—Civilization and Christianity.

Then Mr. Turner concluded the first service by singing *If With All Your Hearts*, from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

The second service was under the direction of Bishop Willis of the Protestant Episcopal Mission. The bishop opened the service in which he was assisted by Rev. George Wallace and Rev. Alexander Mackintosh—the latter being specially in charge of the Hawaiian congregation of St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral. Two hymns were played and then the preparations for removal began, the organ playing the Dead March from "Saul." The solemn procession left the church at two minutes past two and the services at the mausoleum were concluded at 3:15. The march was along King to Nuuanu, thence to the mausoleum, as follows:

Underaker Williams
Body of Police
Marshal J. H. Super and Aids
Detachment of Cavalry
Reformatory School Band
Honolulu Fire Department
Post Geo. W. De Long & Co. A. R.
Knokhills of the Land of the late Queen
Dignity
Governor of Oahu
Governor's Staff
Honorable Members of the Legislature
Detachment of Sailors from H. I. R. M. Ship
Dignity
Honolulu Rifles
Mamaloa
Queen's Own
King's Own
Princess's Own
King's Guard
Servants of the Deceased
Protestant Clergy
The Clergy of the Anglican Church
The Right Reverend the Bishop of Honolulu
Other Bearing Decorations and Jewels
Her Late Majesty
Official Crown
Ahaia Olopio Puaui Lookahi
Ahaia Poola

Carriage of Chief Mourners
Carriage of His Majesty
Carriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Kaiulani
Carriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Kaiulani
Carriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Kaiulani
The Chancellor
His Majesty's Ministers
Diplomatic Corps
Members of the Bar
Judges of the Supreme Court
Privy Councilors
Circuit Judges
Postmaster General
Governor of Oahu
Sheriff of the Islands
Clerks of Government Departments
Custom House Officers and Officers of the Customs
Members of the Bar
Foreign Residents
Hawaiian Population Generally.

Along the line of march doors, windows and sidewalks were filled with spectators. The funeral gins peeled solemnly and constantly from the precipitous sides of Punchbowl hill. It was a heterogeneous crowd that watched royally faring to the dread necropolis. Chinese, passiveness; Hawaiian faces, forlorn with sympathy and sad with tears; foreign faces, peering from the four corners of the earth, idle, curious, some showing pity, most indifferent—all stared at the sad cortege which death had prepared.

The pageant was unique; it was the blending of savage rites and customs with the tinsel and insincerity of civilization. Such a funeral procession can be seen but in one place on earth—in Hawaii. The kahlis, gorgeous and swaying, wonderful combinations of colors, beautiful symbols of ugly death; the military, with slow measured tread, arms reversed, representing detachments from the frozen steppes of the north, from the hills and valleys of the new empire of man whence freedom fights the world, and from the indolent lights of mid ocean. The hands played alternately and sadly, dirges, solemn tunes without hope, notes of death. She, who had so often led the dance and had bidden her subjects be merry, now led them weeping to the tomb.

It is needless to recount the pity and devotion of the long lines of Hawaiian men and women, nay, even children, that followed their beloved queen with weeping and wailing to the gateway of the somber land; it is needless to catalogue the death and number of the emblems of personal mourning, —nay it is needless, for the outside world could not appreciate, not understanding the depth and simplicity of the Hawaiian nature, and we who knew this right royal queen need no vain combinations of sounds and letters to portray our feelings and express our sympathies.

As the day declined they laid her within the shadows of the tomb. Around the mausoleum, which overlooks the capitol city, embowered in greenery within the sound of the summer sea, gathered a great crowd, such perchance as followed the scriptural patriarchs to death. At last it was finished and volleys of musketry announced that all was over save the grief of those who loved her in life and mourned her in death. The drums beat and the roll, the procession turned homeward the quick firm tread of the living left the casket for the plume; the kahlis seemed to dance in the last rays of the sun—no longer emblems of death; the troops marched with opened ranks, balancing their guns gaily—they even joked and laughed. That wonderful thing, the human heart always turns gladly from sorrow to the joys of life.

* We printed last week an article from the commercial columns of the San Francisco Bulletin. We hope our readers read it carefully. It shows that there is great rivalry among jobbers, so that the retailers get their sugars on most favorable terms. Yet—until recently—sugars have been much dearer in San Francisco than in New York. The reason—as any one may easily determine by a brief analysis of the facts—has been that Claus Spreckels, by working his monopoly mill to its utmost speed, has kept the price of sugars high, and has made the enormous profit that enabled him to build his enormous refinery. The Americans in the sugar industry here have profited by the American reciprocity treaty; but in spite of, not because of, the Spreckels monopoly.

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The will of the late A. Anna, of Hana, Maui, leaves to his widow, two life insurance policies, aggregating \$10,000. His brother, Oscar, receives \$1,000. His sister, Mrs. Carter, 3:17th; and Dennis Toomey, 1:16th of Hana Plantation. His remaining interest in Hana Plantation and lands on Maui is to be divided between his wife and his daughter; in case the former marries again, her share to go to the daughter; in case the daughter dies, without issue, her residue is to go to the sisters of the deceased, or their heirs. Dr. R. Mc Kibbin, Cecil Brown and Mrs. Anna are executors.

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The will of the late A. Anna, of Hana, Maui, leaves to his widow, two life insurance policies, aggregating \$10,000. His brother, Oscar, receives \$1,000. His sister, Mrs. Carter, 3:17th; and Dennis Toomey, 1:16th of Hana Plantation. His remaining interest in Hana Plantation and lands on Maui is to be divided between his wife and his daughter; in case the former marries again, her share to go to the daughter; in case the daughter dies, without issue, her residue is to go to the sisters of the deceased, or their heirs. Dr. R. Mc Kibbin, Cecil Brown and Mrs. Anna are executors.

THE WILL OF THOMAS CUMMINS.

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